

# China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. No. 7742.

號六月六年八十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

日七月初五年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—F. ALAN, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, GORDON & GOUIN, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DIACK & Co., 186 & 184, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKES, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMÉDÉE PRINCE & Co., 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—DEAN & BLAER, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOUIN, Melbourne and Sydney. CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Aspinwallian Co., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLOR & Co., Singapore. C. HIRSHEN & Co., Manila. CHINA:—Macao, F. A. de CRUZ, Seaport Quelch & Co., Amoy, N. MOALE, Pochou, Heron & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.  
Deputy Chairman:—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. G. MICHAELSEN,  
Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DALYTHORPE, Esq. L. POSENICKER, Esq.  
N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
B. LATTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. MCNEW, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
Shanghai:—EVAN CAMBRON, Esq.  
London BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " a pie cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1888. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at any one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

## Intimations.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF  
HONGKONG,  
No. 1165.

A regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRENCHMAN'S HALL, Zustand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 960

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING of the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1888, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering the State of the Company's Affairs, and if thought fit passing the submitted Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and under the provisions of the Companies' Ordinances 1865 to 1886.

Dated the first day of June, 1888.

By Order of the Board,

SAM'L J. GOWER,  
Secretary.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd Instant, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, June 6, 1888. 932

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE

TO

LONDON VIA MARSEILLES

FROM

JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May, at Noon, and FORTY-EIGHTY thereafter, until further Notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between HONGKONG and LONDON, VIA MARSEILLES.

This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of cargo, and for passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of passengers is specially called to the greatly improved Second-saloon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1888. 754

NOTICE.

PUNJAM & SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Unde-

mentioned FULLY PAID-UP SHARE CERTIFICATES were DESTROYED BY FIRE at Fouchow, on the 5th January, 1888:—

Script 75/78, 40 Shares, Hon. C. P. CHATTER, 273/278, 100.

Mr. J. R. REMOND, 100.

25/278, 25/280 = 25.

20/231, 20/245 = 15.

28/219, 28/215 = 5.

35/20, 35/133 = 5.

12/265, 30 Ruttungoor CURSE, 12/265, 30 V. N. A., 28/271, 29/200.

Demetrio J. ARAUJO, 2/25/20, 25/2540.

Francis HENRY CAVE THOMAS, 2/26/25/2567 = 25.

2/26/25/2567 = 25.

12/265, 10 Alexander WILLIAM VANS GIBB, 32/265/32/274.

195 Shares.

And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES will be ISSUED in NAME of the above Parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES will be Recognized by this Company.

A. O. GOURLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1888. 830

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on WEDNESDAY, 30th May, 1888.

THE CARS RUN as follows between St. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 m. 2 p.m. half hour.

4 m. 8 p.m. quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

Singl. Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.

GENTLEMEN are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the First-class Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for 60 trips up and 60 trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Solo Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET.

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cart or Clothing, Books, or

Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1888. 979

## Business Notices.

W. H. LANE, C. R. CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF  
STRAW HATS,  
FANCY PUGGAREES AND HAT BANDS.

L. C. & CO.'S FLEXIBLE FELT HATS,  
WITH PATENT PERSPIRATION-PROOF BANDS.

NEW SHAPES

TERAI HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 30, 1888.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

WEATHER permitting, the Steamship HONAM will leave HONGKONG on SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, at 9 a.m., returning from MACAO at 9 p.m.

First-class Fare to MACAO and Back, \$2. No Second-class or Single Fares.

Chinese Servants, 50 Cents each way.

No Chits will be taken.

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1888. 967

MOORE'S GOGO SHAMPOO WASH.

THIS WASH HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE BEST PREPARATION EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BASES of this compound is made of Gogo Root. The natives of the Philippines Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; you never see them bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By using this SHAMPOO WASH as directed you will never be bald. The Proprietor offers the Wash to the public, being entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will surely arrest decaying hair, completely eradicate scurf, dandruff, and cure all diseases of the scalp; it does not contain any poisonous drugs, but, by its cooling properties allays the itching and fever of the scalp.

Mr. Moony has succeeded in being able

to put this Wash up in lotions without allowing it to keep any length of time in any climate.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, May 17, 1888. 910

CHAS. J. GAUFF & CO., LTD.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELERS, GOLD & SILVERSMITHS.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALY & IRVING CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CHRISTIE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

DIAMONDS

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL,  
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!  
COMMENCING  
THIS EVENING,  
the 16th June, 1888.

WASH. NORTON'S FAMOUS  
WORLD OF WONDERS.

A Combination of superlative excellence, and beyond comparison, including the following WORLD RENOWNED ARTISTS AND STUNNING NOVELTIES!

MR. & MRS. WASH. NORTON,  
Refined Sketch Artists.

THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES,  
THE HARVEY BROTHERS  
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).

The Great Original Egyptian and Oriental  
Necromancer.

ACHEMED ALI BEY.

In his Unique Entertainment of Egyptian  
Arabian and Hindoo Illusions.

Assisted by Miss HAIDA.

ALBERT LINTON,

The Wonderful Young Lighting Sketch  
Artist.

PROFESSOR ALFRED JENSEN.

GALATEA.  
The animated Statue.

MR. WASH. NORTON,  
In his Astounding Quick Changes.

ZITKA, THE ENTRANCED LADY,  
Or Floating in the Air, &c., &c.

Prices of Admission:  
Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00.  
Pit \$1.00.

Seats can be reserved at MEESTRA, KELLY & WASH, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.  
Performance Commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER,  
General Agent.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 950

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI  
The Steamship  
Nippon,  
Captain P. SCHULZ, will  
be despatched from the  
above Port on MONDAY, the 18th Inst., at  
10 A.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 988

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL  
The Co.'s Steamship  
Tidman,  
Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on  
WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed  
OVERLAND, can apply to the Under  
signed, have their Tickets endorsed for  
surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon  
Tickets, to MARSAILLES (by Transatlantic  
Company's express boats), and thence to  
PARIS or LONDON. Algiers is 28 hours  
steam from Marseilles, and thence to London  
occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 987

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP  
of value of \$50, together with \$5  
Money Prize to be shot for monthly by  
Members.

ENTRANCE FEE, 50 Cents each competition.

First Competition on SATURDAY, the  
23rd June, 1888.

Full Particulars on application.

A. SHELTON HOOVER,  
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 988

BALL PROGRAMMES  
FOR SALE.

IN NEW STYLES AND PATTINGS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,  
2, WYNDHAM STREET.

January 20, 1888.

GENERAL HANDBOOK  
OF CHINA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, 1888.—

Phra Chom Kiao, British steamer, 1,012,  
J. Fowler, Bangkok June 9, General.—  
Yuen Fat Hons.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,  
2, WYNDHAM STREET.

January 20, 1888.

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ARRIVALS.

June 15, 1888.—

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J. Fowler, Bangkok June 9, General.—  
Yuen Fat Hons.

June 16.—

Amoy, German steamer, 814, R. Kehler,  
Shanghai June 12, General.—SIEMSEN &  
Co.

Niout Novgorod, Russian steamer, 1,270,  
Rosterski, Nagasaki, June 11, Belfast.—  
MACHINERS & CO.

Palamed, British steamer, 1,655, C. JACK-  
SON, Liverpool May 3, and Singapore June  
10, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

George S. Homer, American barque, 1,267,  
Wm. C. Warland, New York February 22,  
Kerosine Oil.—CAPTAIN.

Tortes, German str., 1,578, T. Peter-  
son, Saigon June 11, General.—SIEMSEN &  
Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—

Norden, for Nagasaki.

E. J. Speke, for Whampoa.

Alexander-Yeats, for New York.

Yung Ching, for Shanghui.

Sachsen, for Shanghai.

General Weller, for Yokohama.

Hyades, for Europe, &c.

Triumphant, for Chefoo and Nowchow-

Veneta, for Singapore and Bonbau.

Taiyuan, for Foochow.

Nestor, for Shanghui.

Amoy, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Kong Beng, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Atken, for Coast Ports.

Nishii Novgorod, for Singapore.

Atene, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

Shooow, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

Glucksburg, for Amoy.

Chow-chow, for Saigon.

Falkenburg, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Phra Chom Kiao, from Bangkok, 142  
Chinese.

For Amoy, from Shanghai, 36 Chinese.

For Palamed, from Liverpool, &c., Mr  
Parlane, and 240 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Hyades, from Hongkong; for Singa-  
pore, Dr Noble; for London, Messrs J.  
Robb and J. A. Brooks; from Shanghui  
for Melbourne, Mr H. E. Hobson; and  
for Marseilles, Major Pauli; for London,  
Mr J. H. Evans and native servant. From  
Yokohama; for London, Messrs J. Mount  
and R. A. Miller. From Nagasaki; for  
Singapore, Mr and Mrs Gauskun and chil-  
dren.

For Sachsen, for Shanghai; from Hong-  
kong, Messrs E. G. Lapham, and Samuel  
Farrell.

For General Weller, for Yokohama; from  
Hongkong, Messrs C. T. Kerker, L. Lionel  
Radigout and Yee Best; from Brunei, Mr  
Rudolf Wolff; from Antwerp, Mr Ed.  
Mullendorf; from Genoa, Mr Carl Bret-  
schneider.

For Venetia, from Hongkong; for Singa-  
pore, Mrs Chan Moer; for Penang, Mr Law  
Chup; for Bombay, Messrs Esmail Datar-  
dina and Fazal Thavar.

For Alexander Yeats, for New York, 3  
Europeans.

For Ying Ching, for Shanghai, 6 Chinese.

For Triumph, for Chefoo, 10 Chinese.

For Nippon, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.

For Nestor, for Singapore, 1 European, and  
418 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Kong Beng, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

Per Nishii Novgorod, for Singapore, 56  
Europeans.

Per Atene, for Hoihow, 30 Chinese.

Per Soodow, for Hoihow, 30 Chinese.

Per Glucksburg, for Amoy, 145 Chinese.

Per Chow-chow-foo, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Phra Chom Kiao re-  
ports: From Koh-chang to Pulo Obi, strong  
S.W. winds and high sea, squalls and  
rain; thence to Paracels light variable  
winds and fine weather; thence to port,  
heavy squalls, rain, and ugly threatening  
weather, with high swell from N.E.

The German steamer Amoy reports:  
Wind N.E. moderate breeze falling bar-  
ometers; misty weather near port.

The British steamer Palamed reports:  
Fair weather until making the land.

The American barque George S. Homer  
reports:—Sailed Feb. 22nd, crossed equator  
Mar. 17th, in long. 30° W. Passed Moridian  
of Greenwich April 10th, in lat. 42° S. South  
Passed Anjer May 31st, experienced strong  
gales in North Atlantic, moderate trade in  
South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, light  
winds, last two days, E. to E.N.E. winds,  
with low barometer 29.55 to 29.40, and strong  
current setting to westward and threatening  
weather. Ship bound to Yokohama, put in for new spur.

The German steamer Amoy reports:  
Had fine weather with S.W. wind to Hainan  
from there to port strong N.E. wind, with  
heavy squalls and sea.

The German steamer Tiataro reports:  
Had fine weather with S.W. wind to Hainan  
from there to port strong N.E. wind, with  
heavy squalls and sea.

General Memoranda.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close.

For AMOY & MANIL.

For Zafiro, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, the  
18th inst.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

For Tainan, at 2.00 p.m. on Wednes-  
day, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

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## THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 7742.—JUNE 16, 1888.

**A FOOLHARDY SCHEME.**—M. Jovis, the French aeronaut, is preparing an Atlantic air-ship, with which he hopes to cross from New York to some point in Northern Europe during the autumn. The balloon, which will be called the 'Atlantic,' will be about 200 feet in height and have a cubic measurement of 20,000 metres. It will only weigh about 4,500 English pounds avoirdupois, and with the car, rigging, passengers, and apparatus about double that weight. The car will be square, and will be divided midway by a wooden deck, above which will rise a quarter-deck, both being connected by a ladder. M. Jovis, who will be accompanied by M. Paul Arno, Lieutenant Mallet, M. Chevertier, and two other passengers, hopes to make seventy miles an hour. He may land in Norway or Sweden, if not in Ireland, in three and a half days after starting. Every conceivable accident is believed to have been provided against.

## DEATH OF EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Emperor Frederick has at last succumbed to the terrible malady with which he has so manfully struggled during the last eight months.

A telegram was received this morning at the German Consulate that His Majesty died yesterday forenoon shortly after 11 o'clock. The last Rector's message about him was that he was sinking but was free from pain. We suppose therefore that he passed away quietly, exhausted with the long struggle.

Throughout the town all flags were at half-mast and all the ships in the harbour paid the same mark of respect. The following Government notification was issued:

Information having been received of the death of His Majesty the Emperor (Frederick) of Germany, His Excellency the Governor, in anticipation of the special deep loss which will be created by this event, has directed that, in addition to other marks of respectful sympathy which are usual on such occasions, all flags on Government buildings shall be kept at half-mast, until notice has been received of the conclusion of the funeral obsequies. His Excellency has further intimated his desire that during the same period there should generally be worn in the Colony such signs of mourning as are consistent with health in a tropical climate.

The German residents in Hongkong are sending a condolence message to the Imperial House, the text of which now lies for signature in the German Club.

We take the following details about the late Emperor's history from Men of the Times.—He was born at the new palace in Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1821, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866 when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard-corps under Prince Augustus of Württemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Milevsk to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Württemberg, and Hesse, in all about 20,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Faillly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Worth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Voges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 6th with an army of 180,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sédan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the Germans succeeded in crossing the river. This, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Württembergers, sup-

ported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, threw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 23 was created a Field Marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8 a Russian Field Marshal. In 1878, when the Emperor had been wounded by the assassin Notting, the Crown Prince was appointed Regent till his father's recovery. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelais, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has seven children,—Frederick William, Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 (commonly called Prince William)—he is married to the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, and has children;—Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederick August Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophie Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Fodder, born April 22, 1872.

## FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the brief reign of the last German Emperor has been veritably a battle with death, of which the mortal has at last got the worst—or who knows, perhaps the best.

That the Emperor's physicians have apparently staved off the end, for a few months, and now there are two Empresses Dowager in Germany, the mother and the wife of the brave Frederick.

That here in Hongkong we have had to mourn the loss of Alexander Falconer, a warm-hearted resident and a faithful public servant, who entered the Silent Land as if by stealth, and was followed to the grave by hundreds of his pupils and by many sorrowing friends.

That the election by the ratepayers of two representatives for the Sanitary Board brought out a few curious incidents.

That the persistent rumour of the home-going of Mr. Price is now strengthened by the naming of a gentleman who is likely to succeed him.

That however much Mr. Price has laid himself open to severe criticism, his severest critic has given even him credit for being an able man in his profession.

That he here Mr. Francis gave a very interesting lecture on the Home with China to the Garrison the other evening: it ought to have been interesting, as the talented Q.C. was engaged in some of these wars himself, and, indeed, he has been 'in the wars' ever since.

That the Hon. Alfred Lister has gone Home on leave, and the spirit of this honest, painstaking, and much-abused public servant will now enjoy a much-needed rest from the worry and trouble of public life for a season.

That Mr. Travers is quite equal to running the Post Office, and he will, I feel sure, do so without much friction.

That the Hon. H. E. Wedgwood has taken charge of the Colonial Finances, and the heavens have not fallen, nor has the earth quaked.

That the plain English used by Lord Wolesley on our Defences at Home has stirred up the country, but that Hongkong may be lost sight of amid bigger considerations.

That Colonial gan factories should be established to relieve the great pressure felt at Home, and one could easily be started at Hongkong, where it could be successfully and economically worked. That shipyards depend a good deal on the Kowloon weather signals, and the incomplete connection between Kowloon and Manila is felt as each stormy season it has been led.

That the cholera trouble in the Gaol is probably due in a great measure to the prisoners having to wear canvas clothing next the skin, which induces chills caught by means of the draughty stone passages of the prison wards.

That they should be clad in serge or coarse flannel, as the native, though hardy enough outside, soon loses his weather-proof physique under a course of Gaol discipline.

That Dr. Cantini put his finger upon a very ugly blot when he suggested the pollution of the Gaol water-supply from Germany, and the guarding of the tank from the bucket-vandals looks like a grave charge of negligence against somebody.

That the One dollar fine usually imposed upon Chinese for this atrocious offence against the public health, reduces public sanitation to a sadly low level, against the influence of which no Sanitary Board can fight with any measure of success.

That the Sanitary Board will be perfectly helpless without an efficient staff to carry out its orders, with intelligence and promptitude.

That the escape of prisoners from the chain-gang was even a more serious business than appears on the surface, as there was little or no reason why the entire gang did not get away, excepting perhaps the size of the junk.

That either the guards were grossly careless, or the system was lamentably lax, because, had the sentries been properly posted, they could never have been surprised or relieved of their firearms.

That if it be true, as I am informed it is, that the telegraphic message of the mutiny had to be conveyed by hand to the Central Station, and also by hand to Kowloon Point, then the money spent on the local telegraphic system is simply thrown away.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION  
Before Hon. James Russell, Acting Chief Justice.

Saturday, June 16.

## LO ASINOK LAD KAM CHUN.

That although an official receives salary for keeping the telegraphs in order, they are rarely, if ever, up and going at once—generally one section; sometimes two (as in this case), being out of gear and useless.

That had these telegraph lines been in working order, I am told those notorious convicts would have been recaptured quite easily.

That while the escape was not creditable to the system of guard, the failure in the communications revealed a disgraceful neglect of our telegraphic system upon which so much is believed to depend.

That I see you referred to Mr. Price's 'mis-taken estimate of time' mentioned by the Governor, when explaining the delay in the construction of the Victoria College, but you omitted to make mention of another estimate.

That His Excellency stated the mistaken estimate of time appeared to him 'on the whole excusable in connection with a work of such magnitude, involving a cost of some \$20,000.'

That such a statement needs explanation, and I would very much like to see a return called for by an unofficial member of Council, of the sums expended under the head of the Victoria College (the new Central School), with the dates when these sums were voted.

That in such a return the purchase of the site, and the loss of rent on the houses demolished years before the site was touched, should appear, so that the magnitude of the actual work in the sense conveyed by the \$20,000 given would be considerably lessened.

That the Governor, over anxious to avoid even the appearance of misrepresentation, might well explain this curiously-worded estimate of magnitude.

That I am glad to hear that there is as much as forty feet of water in the Tsim-tsun Reservoir, and that there is no leak so far.

That the persistent rumour of the home-going of Mr. Price is now strengthened by the naming of a gentleman who is likely to succeed him.

That however much Mr. Price has laid himself open to severe criticism, his severest critic has given even him credit for being an able man in his profession.

That the energy of this gentleman (Mr. J. D. Humphreys) was shown in his brief electioneering campaign, and he distanced his rivals while they were, Hongkong-like, waiting to receive votes; and that this same energetic nature will do much towards reforming and revolutionising the tardy ways of this Colony.

That, in spite of clumsy rules and an inter-absence of all preparation, the election was got through without serious mishap mainly through the firmness and courtesy of Mr. A. G. Wise, the Returning Officer. That, seeing so small a number, voted of those who might have come forward, the community have got two very good men to represent them.

That there is the prospect of a lively time at the new Sanitary Board meetings in the future.

That Cantini's views of advanced medical science, Humphreys' knowledge of practical chemistry, Francis' keen tongue and legal training, and Ho Kai's thorough knowledge of the Chinese and their needs, ought to keep the Board from doing that which it ought not to do, and help it to act wisely.

That Mr. Wedgwood disclosed a certain amount of wisdom in dismissing the cases against the Peak residents, and he thereby kept the old Sanitary Board (for the members of that body are credited with the unwise actions, however unjust that may be, so new members will please note) out of an ugly hole into which it had been led.

That the cholera trouble in the Gaol is probably due in a great measure to the prisoners having to wear canvas clothing next the skin, which induces chills caught by means of the draughty stone passages of the prison wards.

That they should be clad in serge or coarse flannel, as the native, though hardy enough outside, soon loses his weather-proof physique under a course of Gaol discipline.

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## BROWNIE.

Young husband—Er—what kind of cake do you like?—Young wife—Marble cake, Algerian. Isn't it nice?—Young husband—Splendid. If there was enough of it would make a nice front for a public building.—New York Sun.

A DIFFERENCE.—Husband (sadly)—You are not what you used to be, Fannie. Wife (sharply)—Of course I'm not. I used to be your best girl, but now I'm your wife, and it makes a great sight of difference.—Tidbit.

Young Wife—Yes, father always gives expensive things when he makes presents. Instead—So I discovered when he gave you away. And then went to his library to draw a check for the monthly military bill.—Tidbit.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION  
Before Hon. James Russell, Acting Chief Justice.

Saturday, June 16.

That says he brought it back on the 25th Dec., and said 'my master is willing to sell it.' His fakir said 'how is he willing to sell it?' He replied 'it will be the concern of the Yan Wo Chan if the money cannot be received.' He also says Tam Sun sign the paper—which was lost. Fung Hin Nam; Assistant Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, recognised the note, and that it had been brought to him by a man who said he was from Yan Wo Chan, but he failed to recognise him. He said that he was the same note which was brought by Lo Shing and which was bought by the Hongkong Bank. He states that Tam Sun came with the Wing Fung people in March, and in reply to a question from him said the note was his, and that he kept it in an inn, and in a few days would pay the money to the Wing Fung. He says he did not hear Tam Sun say the note belonged to a customer.

This is a claim for the recovery of \$203 paid by the plaintiff on the 24th December on a certain document, purporting to be a \$20 note issued by the Royal-Adelaide Bank of South Australia. It is dated 1st January 1869, and purports to be signed by Wm. Hardinge, Manager. Plaintiff was directed in this action to bring his note to his bank, and he did so, and in his petition he states that the defendant had the note in his possession, and that he is a customer of the plaintiff's bank, and that he is a customer of the defendant's bank, and that he is a customer of the Yan Wo Chan.

This is a claim for the recovery of \$203 paid by the plaintiff on the 24th December on a certain document, purporting to be a \$20 note issued by the Royal-Adelaide Bank of South Australia. It is dated 1st January 1869, and purports to be signed by Wm. Hardinge, Manager. Plaintiff was directed in this action to bring his note to his bank, and he did so, and in his petition he states that the defendant had the note in his possession, and that he is a customer of the plaintiff's bank, and that he is a customer of the defendant's bank, and that he is a customer of the Yan Wo Chan.

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This is a claim for the recovery of \$203 paid by the plaintiff on the 24th December on a certain document, purporting to be a \$20 note issued by the Royal-Adelaide Bank of South Australia. It is dated 1st January 1869, and purports to be signed by Wm. Hardinge, Manager. Plaintiff was directed in this action to bring his note to his bank, and he did so, and in his petition he states that the defendant had the note in his possession, and that he is a customer of the plaintiff's bank, and that he is a customer of the defendant's bank, and that he is a customer of the Yan Wo Chan.

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SOOCHOW: THE CAPITAL OF KIANGSU.

The June number of the *Missionary Register* contains the continuation of a highly interesting article treating on the above subject, to which we, a short time ago, took an opportunity to refer.

## THE PAGODAS.

The seven pagodas in and around Soochow, the author says, are the ornaments of Soochow. The Methusalem in the South Gate Pagoda, built A.D. 248, aged 1,640 years, nearly twice as old as the Antediluvian. Tiger Hill Pagoda stands second in rank among the Patriarchs, built A.D. 600, aged 1,300 years. The Twin Pagodas, Soth and Euso, were erected about A.D. 1,000, and are 900 years old. The Great Pagoda, built A.D. 1162, has won its crown for seven centuries. The venerable monument of antiquity, the South Gate, which bears upon its top the weight of sixteen and one-half centuries, was much injured by the Taipings. The Tiger Hill Pagoda was built near the grave of Hoh Li, our first Soochow King. According to history, 600,000 men were employed to prepare his grave and attend the funeral. The "Pacifist" or "leaning tower" of Soochow. It is much out of the perpendicular, and seems to have been so from time immemorial. There is a pool on the hill, 60 feet long by 20 wide, called the "sword pool," where it is said Hsu Hwang whetted his sword when he attempted to slay the tiger and rob the grave of Hoh Li. The glory of the capital is the Great Pagoda, the highest in China, and so the highest on terra firma. Stand near it and behold one of the great wonders of the world! Count the stories, note the verandas, see the doors as so many pigeon holes, and men as pigeons in those giddy heights! Consider the foundation, and what a quarry of hewn stone supports that mighty pile of masonry which rises with its spiral course to nearly 250 feet in height. Walk around the base, which with the shed room on the ground floor is 100 feet in diameter, or 100 yards around. Note the images in *basso rilievo* among the clouds, on the stones, seated upon the roof, hiding in the niches, and sitting majestic upon the shrines! Buddhist gods and Brahma divinities without—200, all told. The name of the Sir Christopher Wren who planned this tower has not come down to us, but we can admire the skill of the master hand which drew the lines. The walls are octagonal, one wall with and one without, or a Pagoda within a Pagoda, each wall of thick brick, the steps rising between them by easy gradations with a walk around before the next flight is reached, the floors being paved with brick two feet square. There are eight doors to each of the nine stories, and with the cross passages the halls are full of light. And what wonderful proportions! Sixty feet in diameter at the base, it tapers to twenty feet on the upper floor; each story slightly lower as you ascend, each door smaller, each veranda narrower. Walk around these porches; see the city lying at your feet; the Great Lake to the West; the mountains and pagodas; the plain dotted every one-fourth mile with hamlets. Follow the Shanghai canal, glistening in the sunlight to the east, till your eye rests on that hill—that is Quenan. At the foot of that mountain, 30 miles to the North-east, is Chiaogang, a city of 100,000 inhabitants. There is Wuaso, with a population of 160,000, and within this radius of 30 miles are 100 market-towns of from one thousand to five thousand inhabitants, and probably 100,000 villages and hamlets—five millions within the range of vision!

## THE TEMPLES.

The centre of religious worship in the Kiangsu province is the *Uan Miao Kuan* or City Temple, which is under the control of the Taoists. The first building was erected about A.D. 300. There are two main temples with thirteen other temples on the right, left and in the rear—a city of the gods where five or six hundred are assembled to be worshipped. Among the larger groups are the 60 cycle gods, with cocks, squirrels, rats and snakes rising from their brains; the 72 doctors or teachers, the 56 star deities, and the 36 ministers of Heaven. Around the large building in front is the famous picture gallery of the city, with pictures of gods and goddesses, mountains and trees, gardens and flowers, ladies and children, tigers and birds, some in gilt and all in bright colors: "line spec," men, "fair young and good-looking," and them, "of decorative art." The temple grounds are the seats for pleasure-seekers. There are meat sheds for the hundreds who drink tea, toy-shops and stands for the sale of porcelain, confectionary and trinkets of various kinds. There are Punch and Judy, peep shows and puppet shows, bear shows and rope dances, jugglers and sleight of hand performers—truly a "Vanity Fair."

There are, all told, from 200 to 300 temples, and from 60 to 100 numbers in the city. The Taoist priests number about 1,000, and the Buddhist priests about 2,000. These religions are well represented within the city walls.

There are ten principal Yamen, all except two situated in the south-western corner of the city. The Governor, the Provincial Treasurer, the Criminal Judge and Imperial Taylor reside here. They manage the affairs of 21,000,000. Besides these, the Prefect, the three Country Governors, the Generals and the Chief of Police have their respective Yamen. When "New China" is fully established, no doubt finer public buildings will be erected.

## THE GARDENS.

There are four noted gardens in Soochow, and another is in process of construction. Some of these are said to cost \$20,000, not to mention higher estimates. The entrance fees to these pleasure resorts is 5 cents and 7 cents. There is also the "Lion Forest," the largest rockery in central China, but for want of custom it is not kept in repair. The Chinese deserve credit for their ability to provide a wonderful diversity of design within a limited space. Give a European a couple of acres and he will have a lawn, a few select trees, some choice flowers, an arbor and a conservatory. Let a Mongolian landscape-gardener have the same space and he will furnish an Oriental Paradise. There is the lake with winding bridges, and the lotus, the chosen emblem of the Buddhist heaven, unfolding its beauteous flower, while underneath its green leaves the gold fish play hide and seek. The rockeries, made of lime rock cemented with lime and iron filings, with their labyrinthine caves and winding stairways, and surrounded with tall cavernous stones and petrified wood, in color like the fawn, standing as sentinels, are as surprising in their design as they are unique in their execution, and the pavilions which cap their summits give to the visitor a charming resting-place. The halls and tea-houses, with chairs and tables made to suit the special apartments, fano courts and hills and trees and lakes. The roofs, or covered galleries, are all mannered, the object being to mystify the travelled eye. The ornamental objects in the garden-walls are all of varied patterns. In every room there are placed mirrors to reflect the changing scenes of the grounds. Here a deer; there an eagle; a Bengal tiger; again a company of storks is seen, while views of the bamboo groves and flowering trees, and roses of varied hues clinching the walls, feast the eye.

## HORSES AND MANUFACTURES.

The great trade of Soochow is silk. In the silk stores are found about 100 varieties of satin, and 200 kinds of silks and gauzes, and as they are reared for the inspection, the purchase is splendid. Here merchants come to supply the markets of the great cities throughout the provinces. When a silk robe was considered too great a luxury for a Roman Emperor, the Southerner gave his own of this material. In plain Anglo-Saxon, there have been, in more cloths worn in this city than in any other place in the world. The weavers are divided into two guilds, the Nankin and Soochow, and have together about 7,000 looms. Thousands of men and women are engaged in reeling the thread. The looms are in little houses of one story, and are worked by the feet, treading on rickety bamboo rods; each loom has a hole in the ground, and underneath the chickens and the children play, but, *mirabile dictu*, from them come silks and satins with the most delicate colors of all descriptions. Great skill is displayed in weaving the figures. An artist lays off the warp, and arranges certain perpendicular threads at which a little boy perches above, pulls, while the weaver's shuttle flies to and fro, and here is finished a magnificent pattern of embroidered satin. In and around the city, embroidery employs 100,000 women. Mandarins' robes, ladies' dresses, and the stage actors' apparel are all embroidered. The Imperial tailor twice a year sends on 1,000 trunks of embroidered clothing as tribute for the use of the Emperor's household. In this yamen 1,000 men sublet the jobs to the women. The embroidery in gold or flowers is simply exquisite, and they will execute any design that is given them. Several streets are devoted to furniture. The wood is highly polished, and substantial tables and chairs, sofas and wardrobes are on hand. The handiwork and carvings of furniture, inlaid with marble, where the pieces, boudoirs, include screens and sets of drawers, would do credit to any manufacturer. There is much furniture work done in the fine kinds of wood. The pawn shops have a capital of many millions; the clothing stores obtain their stock of goods from them. Silverware is as fond of bracelets and head ornaments. There are large establishments for the sale of pottery which is made West of the Great Lake, whence also comes the famous "Soochow bath tub." The city has no large manufactures with the smoke curling from the tall chimneys, but here in thousands of shops are made hats, shoes, drums, musical instruments, idols, paper goods for exportation to Hades, and the infinite variety of articles manufactured by the 300 trades. The import trade is immense and

Soochow is becoming a great entrepot for foreign goods, and is destined to be a great wholesale market. Foreign silver is the established "coin." Iron and steel have driven the native articles away. Tin and zinc are largely used. Shiftings prints, and broad cloth have the largest sale. The colored handkerchiefs which adorned the heads of the African "maurans" in the South in anti-bellum days are now used by Chinese gentlemen to wrap up their cash. Porcelain is the cheapest light known, as it sells for less than a shilling a gallon. California flour is becoming popular, and the milk is widely used. Shops for the sale and repair of watches and clocks are surprisingly numerous. In the line of "fancy goods" many of the establishments make a fine show, and this, perhaps, is the most attractive department to foreign purchasers. The foreign trade is yearly increasing, and unless new channels of enterprise are opened for the Chinese, whole classes of native goods will be driven from the market, and whole sections of country finally ruined.

What is the population of Soochow? It is a question constantly asked. It is surprising how near the estimates of the foreign residents agree with the figures of the census. It may be put down at half a million.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Grosvenor Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

## Government Notification.

NO. 65.  
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules regarding signalling at the Peak are published for general information.

By Command,  
FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1883.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONGKONG,  
1823. *Fee above Sea Level.*

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessel in the Offing will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Man-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer is sighted, or the smoke bearing at the Yard Arm, and Distance at the Mast Head, will be hoisted.

6. If the Steamer is a registered Mail Steamer a Gun will be fired, and a Ball over the English, French, American, Ensign.

7. When Signalling to Man-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

8. When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer is sighted, or the smoke bearing at the Yard Arm, and Distance at the Mast Head, will be hoisted.

9. River Steamers will not be signalled.

10. The approach of other Steamers from Macao or Canton will be made known by showing the National, or House Flag and Symbol at the Mast Arm.

11. If a Flag showing that an Officer of high rank is on board an incoming vessel, a similar Flag will be shown above the Ball or the Flag alone will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

12. The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be notified by their proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard, or at the Yard Arm.

13. The Distances of vessels will be estimated from the Peak, and will be made by means of the Numerals which are attached to the letters in the table of Flags.

H. G. THOMSETT, B.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 16, 1888.

Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.	RESERVE.	BALANCE, £, s, d.	Last Dividend	CLOSING QUOTATION, CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	\$ 8	125	all	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 20,903.51	20/ for 1 year to Dec. 31/87	\$157 5% prem., sellers
<b>INSURANCES.</b>								
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	£ 200	£ 100	Tls.	100,000	Tls. 406,122.00	1886	Tls. 23.65 for
Yangtze River Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	£ 25	all	2	50,000	Tls. 3,059,767 1/2 for 1886	Tls. 97	7.45 "
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	24,000	£ 25	25	10	673,091 6/	314,012,962 16 2/	1886	886
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	£ 25	25	10	500,000	245,240 0.20% V annual	1887	8.15 "
Canton Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	£ 25	25	3	200,000	29,367,961 10 2/ for 1887	1886	9.00 "
Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,500	£ 100	20	20	58,715 5/	125,774,828 8 2/ for 1886	1886	9.30 "
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	£ 10	20	20	650,000	202,132 3 1/2 for 1886	1886	9.45 "
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	40,000	£ 10	20	20	1,000,000	204,039 00 6 for 1886	1886	10.00 "
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	£ 100	20	20	100,000	104,432,925 5/ for 1886	1886	17.00 "
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	£ 100	20	20	200,000	117,000 10 2/ for 1886	1886	17.00 "
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	£ 100	20	20	200,000	117,000 10 2/ for 1886	1886	17.00 "
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>								
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	40,000	£ 8	20	all	£ 40,000	7 1/2% prem.	Dec. 31/87	£ 205, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	£ 8	50	all	£ 127,320	8 1/2% prem.	Dec. 31/87	£ 84
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,337	£ 10	2	1	4,387,5 1/2	5 1/2% for 1886/7	10% div. sellers	100
China Steamship Co., Ltd.	31,212	£ 10	2	1	10,000	100% prem.	Dec. 31/87	100
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	£ 8	50	all	£ 10,000	8 1/2% prem.	buyers	100
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	£ 1.5	all	...	£ 1,901.3	10 1/2% for 1886/7 prem., cash		
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited	5,100	£ 10	all	2	10,000	10% and 2% prem.	buyers	
New Shares	1,900	£ 10	2	7.1	9,177.3	12 1/2% for 1886/7	10% div. sellers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	3,000	£ 10	all	...	£ 678.94	100% prem.	buyers	
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>								
H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	17,000	£ 100	100	all	£ 1,000,000	100% prem.	sales	
H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	3,000	£ 100	50	all	£ 1,000,000	100% prem.	sales	
H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	3,000	£ 100	50	all	£ 1,000,0			